

## BUSINESS CARDS.

G. W. CRADDOCK, CHAS. F. CRADDOCK,  
**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort  
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN A. MONROE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

JAMES P. METCALF,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
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street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

CLAY & MONROE,  
Attorneys at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in the cities of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair  
street, four doors from the bridge. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN RODMAN,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Two doors North of the Court House,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

LIGE ARNOLD,  
Attorney at Law,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.  
Will practice law in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,  
Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties.  
Collections in any of the above counties promptly  
attended to. Apr 1 wdt-wtf

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
Attorney at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Will practice law in the Franklin Circuit Court  
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on Main street, near the Court House.  
Jan 1 wdt-wtf

GEORGE E. ROE,  
Attorney at Law,  
GREENUPSPRING, KY.  
Will practice law in the Counties of Greenup,  
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court  
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court House.  
Jan 1 wdt-wtf

JAMES SIMPSON & SCOTT,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same  
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.  
Judge James Simpson and John L. Scott will here-  
after practice law in partnership in the Court of  
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge  
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who  
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit  
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the  
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would  
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him  
in his published card.  
All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal  
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and  
prompt attention. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND FIFTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Will practice law in the Counties of Kenton, Camp-  
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.  
Collections made in all the cities of Cincinnati  
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.  
dec 1 wdt-wtf

A. J. JAMES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
OFFICE on West side St. Clair street, near the  
Court House. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

DR. J. G. KEENON,  
HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, tenders  
his professional services to the citizens of  
the town and vicinity.  
OFFICE on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner. Sep 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN M. McALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.  
Will attend particularly to BUSINESS AND  
REAL ESTATE CLAIMS—where based upon the  
want of official records. Sep 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN W. VOORHIS,  
Merchant Tailor,  
South side Main Street,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
HAS just received his large and extensive stock of  
Fall and Winter Goods,  
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of  
the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.  
He also has on hand a large assortment of  
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And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-  
man's entire wardrobe.  
He has all work warranted to be as well done, and in  
as good style, as at any other establishment in the  
Western country. No FIT NO SALE. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. Nov 1 wdt-wtf

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

HART & MAPOTHER,  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND CRAY-  
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
R. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,  
SUCCESSORS TO  
(BELL, TALBOTT & CO.)  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
&c., 314 Third street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-  
ders. Jan 1 wdt-wtf

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,  
OF LOUISVILLE. LATE OF FRANKFORT.  
WOLFE & HODGES,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
AND  
COLLECTING AGENTS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court House.  
Oct 1 wdt-wtf

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON,  
NEW CARPET  
AND  
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
Importers & Dealers,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome  
Carpet, Floor Oil Cloths,  
Tassels,  
Rugs, Mats,  
Tadles, and Co. Matting  
Stair Rugs,  
Curtains,  
Chest Linen.  
BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices. We  
also keep on hand and make to order Flage, Tar-  
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.  
MARSHALL & DICKINSON,  
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.  
Jan 1 wdt-wtf

LOOK AT THIS.  
What makes so many go to  
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,  
Cor. of Second and Jefferson  
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?  
Because J. G. DUNN  
keeps a first class house at  
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HARROW & PHILLIPS,  
PROPRIETORS.  
Terms, \$1.50 per day.  
Jan 1 wdt-wtf

T. G. WATERS,  
THOS. G. WATERS, WATER  
BOOTS & SHOES  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar 1 wdt-wtf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER  
IN  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
mar 1 wdt-wtf

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## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography  
AND  
ENGRAVING  
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,  
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads, &c.  
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-  
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards.  
MIDDLETON, STROUD & CO.,  
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows' Building,  
Cincinnati, Ohio.  
mar 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN A. BAKER,  
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER  
IN  
MILITARY GOODS,  
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),  
NEW YORK.  
Hats, Caps, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Horse Equipments  
and all articles for the Militia.  
Furnished at short Notice.  
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand  
and made to order. Apr 1 wdt-wtf

JOHN BONNER,  
(Successor to Peter Smith.)  
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN  
Fancy Goods, Toys,  
CHINA, BASKETS,  
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,  
No. 35 Fifth Street,  
Second door East of Walnut St.,  
CINCINNATI, O.  
Apr 1 wdt-wtf

MILLINERY.  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at  
No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON  
Sep 1 wdt-wtf

Commission House.  
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,  
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,  
A Barley, and all kinds of Grain, Flour, Beans,  
Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,  
Tallow, Cotton, Feathers, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,  
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks.  
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp  
Seed, and Produce in General.  
Purchase on consignment, at lowest market prices, every  
description of Merchandise, Whisky, Flower, Tallow,  
Grease, Lard, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Molasses.  
We ship your Produce and draw at sight.  
Oct 1 wdt-wtf

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,  
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)  
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati.  
PAPER, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,  
Printing Inks,  
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.  
ALSO, Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing  
Papers. Oct 1 wdt-wtf

RALPH C. MCCRACKEN,  
FASHIONABLE  
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,  
AND DEALER IN  
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,  
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,  
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Shirts Made to Order by Measurement  
and Warranted to Fit.  
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns  
cut to measure for shirts and collars. Apr 1 wdt-wtf

THE  
Cincinnati Type Foundry  
AND  
PRINTING MATERIALS.  
Our stock of Type is very large,  
both in extent and variety, includ-  
ing all the styles now in use, and by other  
Foundries as well as our own.  
We also have a large stock of  
Hand, Job, & Power  
PRESSES,  
Second-hand Type and Presses taken in exchange  
at highest prices.  
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are fur-  
nished gratis to the reader), should state the name and  
location of their office, and specify the manner in  
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for the  
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Also a GREAT VARIETY OF  
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SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1861.

## The Militia Bill.

The Machen amendments to the militia law were finally passed in the Senate Thursday, with a few unimportant changes. The contest over this law has been very animated. Its opponents have attacked it with a determination to defeat it at all hazards. We have found it difficult to appreciate the grounds of their opposition. The amendments seem intended solely to carry out the intentions of the original law; and we are confident they would not have met with the opposition they have encountered, if the gentlemen who so constantly opposed them had considered fully their bearing upon the policy of the law.

Both the friends and the opponents of the law seem to concede the necessity of a military organization. It is therefore the more surprising to us that its opponents should have persistently pursued a course which was calculated, in our judgment, very essentially to modify, if not indeed to destroy, the military organization of the State. Never did a law have more determined opposition to encounter. Every effort was made by its enemies to repeal it. Defeated in their attempts to wipe it from the statute book, they next sought to emasculate it by the repeal of the most important sections, and the substitution of others, the effect of which would be to make an entire change of the system. Driven from every other point, they finally engrained upon the bill an amendment permitting every member of the State Guard, who joined the organization prior to the passage of the amendments, to resign his position if he were so disposed. To this amendment there was no serious opposition. But few will avail themselves of the opportunity to leave an organization in which they have pride, and which is so deservedly popular throughout the State. The only effect will be to entail upon the Inspector General the unnecessary labor of doing again the work of mustering the companies, which has been already accomplished, at a heavy tax upon his time.

In this shape the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 22 to 10.

On questions involving the honor and interests of the State, it is gratifying to find gentlemen who rise above every consideration of party, and govern their actions solely from a regard for the public interests. This is eminently the case with Senator Johnson, of McCracken, and with Senator Pennebaker, of Louisville. The latter gentleman has, from the first, been the able and consistent advocate of the bill. He has defended it from every attack in a manner which shows alike his patriotism and intimate acquaintance with the subject. During the protracted discussion, he showed himself equally well armed against the direct assaults and the concealed movements of his opponents; and exposed in their true light the objects of the particular enemies of the bill. The State Guard have found in him an able defender against those who have either directly or indirectly assailed their patriotism and loyalty. He is, himself, a fair exponent of that class of our citizens. Whatever their views on the political questions of the times, they sink the partisan in the patriot. The Senator, while warmly advocating the cause of the Union, has at the same time shown himself a statesman, by voting to place our State in a condition to command respect, not only at the North and at the South, but also at home. He has shown his faith in that policy which relies implicitly neither upon the forbearance of the North, nor upon that of the South; but chooses rather to decide the questions of the day for ourselves, and to rely for the maintenance of our position upon the loyalty and courage and patriotism of the sons of our own State.

John Elmer, of Lorain county, Ohio, writes to the Ohio Cultivator of several experiments in planting corn among his potatoes, by which he thinks he saved the latter from rotting, and got a fair crop of the former. A small variety of corn should be selected, and only planted between every other row.

LIGHTNING VS. BEECH TREES.—It is asserted that beech trees are never struck by lightning, and that Indians in the forest seek for immunity, during thunder storms, beneath their branches. There is no record, to our knowledge, to disprove the assertion that beech trees are never assailed by the electrical fluid, but the theory of it is beyond our information.

S. M. Poon, of Chillicothe, is appointed special mail agent for Ohio and Kentucky.

The Charleston Mercury says, by private dispatches from Tallahassee, we learn that Gov. Perry is concentrating troops at Pensacola with the utmost activity.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Russellville is uninjured by the recent frosts, the Herald says. The fruit crop is promising in that section.

The English press discuss American affairs at considerable length, and generally regard the establishment of the Southern Confederacy as a fact accomplished.

In the English Parliament a member has given notice that at an early day he should move that the Government give a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy of America.

President Davis has made a requisition upon the Confederate States for additional troops. The Florida Convention has adopted the Constitution.

The Texas Convention has adopted the Montgomery Constitution almost unanimously.

As an act of justice to Capt. L. H. Rousseau, the Senator from Louisville, we state that the resolutions distributed in the two Houses yesterday, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi river, were offered by Mr. Cissell, the Senator from Union county. As this error places both gentlemen in a false position, we publish the resolutions.

Resolved, That this General Assembly has learned that certain of the Free States have passed laws declaring the absolute freedom of negro slaves, upon touching their soil; and others have passed laws virtually denying the citizens of the slave States the right of transit through such States with their slaves as well as laws denying to citizens of slave States the use of jails, in cases of arrest under the fugitive slave law; and that the Governor of Ohio, in contravention to the Federal Constitution, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, as expounded recently by the Supreme Court of the United States, has refused to surrender a fugitive from justice upon requisition by the Executive of this State; and that a party is organized in the Free States to resist, by violence, the execution of Federal laws; and that the rights being of vital importance to the people of Kentucky, and the people of her sister slave States, Kentucky feels it her duty to herself and her sister Southern States, to whom she is bound by every consideration of interest and duty, at the earliest day to make this her solemn protest, against any "and all unjust and impious legislation and conduct on the part of such free States and the Executive of Ohio, and such as Kentucky cannot, and will not, submit to."

And WHEREAS, We have received information that the Federal Government contemplates sending additional troops to the New York barracks, in this State; therefore, Resolved, That Kentucky earnestly and solemnly protests against such action on the part of the Federal Government, as tending to limit efforts for peaceful adjustment, and still further to complicate existing difficulties, and will be regarded by her as an evidence of hostility to the peace and quiet of our citizens and as intended to destroy and subvert the liberties of our people.

Resolved, That the Governor be directed to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the different States, and to the President of the United States.

Blanton Duncan proposed in the Secession Convention at Frankfort to transfer to the single the Bell-Everett party to the Southern Rights party. Blanton conceives himself the proprietor of the Bell and Everett men in Kentucky, and we suppose he conceives himself the proprietor of the Secessionists here.—*Lou. Journal.*

Col. Duncan stated in the Convention that the majority of the late Bell and Everett State Executive Committee at Louisville were in favor of Southern Rights, and that in such rich time as these, they would do better to transfer over the Bell and Everett men of the five lower Congressional districts to the Southern Rights party, than to have them transferred elsewhere. And that, accordingly, there were a good many influential Bell men present to witness the deed and ratify it.

And certainly the State Executive Committee had as much right to transfer the party to an honorable position, as the Louisville Journal has to transfer it to the "Left Wing." When we look over the State and see the prominent members of the late Bell party declaring themselves against the "Left Wing," our opinion of the Journal's influence is very much lessened. The intelligent yeomanry who were in that party will speak out in favor of the South, as soon as discussion touches them the true facts. Already our platform has received the endorsement, outside of this city, of such men as Gov. Holm, J. W. Crockett, Phil Thompson, Phil Lee, W. S. Fryer, Col. John Williams, Judge Burnett, Samuel Davis, of the Covington Journal, E. C. Bowling, A. G. Rhea, Dr. Johnson, Wash Ewing, D. C. Ganaway, G. Terry, Ben Berry, Judge Malone, C. N. Pendleton, Judge Campbell, R. W. Scott, E. C. Tucker, P. H. Dalton, C. D. Elliott, Wm. Helm, Thos. W. Brown, A. D. Kingman, A. W. Holsman, Wm. Edwards, G. R. Merritt, and scores of like prominent leaders all over the State. With such evidences before us, we may be pardoned for saying that the Submission leaders are mistaken in supposing that they carry the late Bell party in their breeches pockets. There is too much intelligence and patriotism in the ranks of those who compose that party, to permit the Journal or any body else to lead them into the embraces of "niggerism," however cunningly arranged the plot may be or tempting the bait.

THE BORDER VERNS OF THE COTTON STATES. For some time past November the politicians of the border States have been talking and arguing and shilly-shallying about their future course. They do not really know whether they desire to stay in the old Union or go out. They have tried to temporize, originated a Peace Congress, and suggested amendments to the Constitution—and all for nothing. The Black Republicans have not given the people of the border States a single point in the game; but still the leaders remain undecided. In the meantime the politicians of the cotton States have proceeded quietly to establish an independent government, and to form a constitution which is a model State paper. It preserves all the best features of the original compact, with certain requisite additions. The Constitution of the Southern Confederacy is as perfect as any such instrument can be. It embodies the ideas of the fathers of the Republic, and offers the very best platform for political discussion that will be carried on between the North and the South during the next year or two. So we advise everybody to take the old Constitution and the new and compare them critically. The Southern politicians have done their work well. The border States politicians have frittered away a great deal of time and wasted a great deal of breath for just nothing at all. While they have been putting and blowing to no purpose, the cotton States leaders have presented the issue in a clear, solid, compact form—one that the border States politician must accept. That is all the difference between the men of the border and of the cotton States, and the position of the latter is vastly more dignified than that of the former.

New York Herald.

The Maysville Express says the prospect for a heavy wheat crop was never more promising than now, in that section of the State.

The United States Senate has at length adjourned sine die.

[From the New Orleans Sunday Delta.]

## American Liberty.

In the beginning of the secession movement in this country, the English Press, with hardly an exception, professed to see and to deplore in the event the failure of the latest and most brilliant scheme of republican liberty which had been witnessed in modern times. English journals set the example in taking this view of the subject, and just at the moment when the masterly course of the seceded States is beginning to afford a thorough refutation of the opinion, we find it adopted and repeated by leading journals in the North clinging to the Black Republican party. Some of them say that if Fort Sumter be given up to the South, it will prove that the Union was a splendid delusion, that the Constitution was a mistake, and the Government a blunder. Others say that if Mr. Lincoln's Administration fail to enforce the collection of duties along the Southern coast and for all practical purposes re-establish the authority of the United States in the seceded States, it will be a more decisive and complete vindication of the utter inefficiency of the Federal system. Now it happens that the very facts on which these political philosophers would base an argument against American liberty, are peculiarly calculated to vindicate it before the world, and to re-assure us of its insuperable advantages. If there was any saving principle in that system whose failure they are so ready to proclaim, it was precisely that principle which developed itself in the secession movement; it was precisely that enlightened conviction of justice, and that determined adherence to right, as guaranteed expressly, or by logical construction, in the Constitution, which led the States of the Southern Confederacy peacefully and effectually to repudiate a Government which had degenerated into a mere symbol and agent of a despotic sectional majority. In acting thus, they gave a new expression, a new baptism, a new sanctity to American liberty. The old expression had been fatally tainted by the corrupting influence of the old slavery which had lost its sacramental virtue; the old sanctity was defiled with abominations and filled with hideous idols.

And another fact is worthy of especial consideration. Never in the history of the world was a revolution in a country of such extent and of such numbers effected without bloodshed, without social convulsions, and with such order, and precision, and logical application of means to the accomplishment of result. Where could we find for a more decisive and eloquent vindication of American liberty? It is said that this extraordinary example is not to be ascribed wholly to American liberty; then it follows that Southern institutions and Southern character were the other elements of the problem which has been so beneficent a solution. But it is impossible in the long run to separate systems of government from the character of a people. American liberty would be a vain abstraction without a people imbued with its principles, and with heart and hand to maintain them. It is men, high-minded men, who constitute States. While tyrants and aggressors are fretting over futile schemes of spoliation and dominion; while they are deploring the consequences of their own disregard of the true principles of American liberty; while the ingredients of the poisoned chalice which they had mixed for others are commended to their own lips, and they stand appalled after their idle threats of exterminating the South, and of conquering it by force of arms, at the danger of financial ruin and social chaos at home, the Southern Confederacy stands before the world in an attitude of moral sublimity, of political dignity, and of military invincibility. And to what is this due but to American liberty, strengthened by Southern institutions, and illustrated by Southern character.

Public opinion in Europe is beginning fully to appreciate the attitude of the South, and to express itself with force and decision that the North can neither despise nor mitigate. The Paris Press, in a late number, says: "Public opinion will soon comprehend the truth of the position of the Atlantic, and will find for the vast interest at stake in the American crisis a satisfactory solution, namely: peaceful separation, without conflict, without war, instead of a disruption by violence, or a Union maintained by force."

## They Will Support Lincoln.

The tendency of the submission press of Kentucky is to a full and earnest support of the new Administration.

With scarcely an exception, they have apologized for the abominable doctrines of the inaugural address, or boldly attempted to explain away its obvious features.

They will not admit that the President means coercion when he says the power conferred to him will be used to "hold, occupy, and possess" the forts, arsenals, and other public property in the seceded States; and their readers are daily being prepared to hear that should an attempt by the Federal Government to "possess" forts Moultrie, Jackson, &c., be resisted by the authorities of the Confederate States, the latter must be deemed the aggressors, and held responsible for the consequences.

We hear no more from them of the duty of resistance to any attempt to carry out the policy foreshadowed in the Chicago platform, while the walls of misrepresentation, calumny, detraction, and vituperation are poured out on Southern statesmen and Southern people.

Nothing is left undone that can be done to prejudice the cause of the South or to reconcile our people to the hostile domination of a section and an undisciplined majority, who have trampled on the compact made by our fathers, and disregarded all the ties that united the States of the Confederacy in one body politic, in their march to power.

Southern traitors, whose only fault is devotion to their respective States, and not Northern nullifiers, who recognize an unwritten "higher law" and not the Constitution as the rule of their action, are the objects of the attacks of the organ-grinders of the "left wing" of the great liberal party" in the border slave States.

Men who applaud the "conservatism" of W. H. Seward, the best representative of unadulterated Black Republicanism, will not long hesitate for an excuse when they determine to support the Administration of that eminent gentleman forms an important part.

We first endure, then pity, then embrace "the apostles for Lincoln, to-day," will be his defenders, tomorrow, and ere long will wax valiant in his support.

The people of Kentucky are not prepared for what is to come; but they should be forewarned, and shall be forewarned. Those who recommend submission now, are only preparing the way for an open advocacy of coercion; and when war with its long train of horrors shall come, precipitated by the aid and countenance given to our enemies by Tories in our midst, an intelligent public will not forget that they were entreated to shun the advice and to turn a deaf ear to the plausible suggestions of party leaders who would whelm the country in ruin for one hour's enjoyment of place and power.—*Courier.*

## Missouri Legislature.

St. Louis, Thursday, March 28.

The Committee on Federal Relations, in the House, yesterday, reported the following joint resolution, which passed, 62 against 42: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the General Assembly to take any steps for calling a National Convention, to propose amendments to the Constitution, as recommended by the State Convention."

[From the N. O. Sunday Delta.]

## A Sunday in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, March 19, 1861.

There is no city in the world, none even among the numerous cities of the North, where the Sabbath is more regularly observed than in this capital of the Confederate States. The following little candid expose of my first Sunday experience may prove it:

After eating breakfast, I stepped to the door of the hotel with the view of buying the morning paper; found the newsboy loitering listlessly round his accustomed stand; didn't observe him closely, and communicated my wish.

"What! you don't want to buy a paper on Sunday, do you?" I answered that I did.

"Well, sir, I can't sell 'em, cause the law's agin selling papers on Sunday."

I didn't really care much for a paper, and thought I would just step round to the cigar store and forget my little disappointment in the consoling clouds of a mild Havana. Met the cigar vender a few steps from his door; drew five cents from my vest, and told him my wish.

"I couldn't do it, sir; would be in violation of the twenty-fifth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of cigars on Sunday, and the fine would be fifty dollars." "Very well, sir, keep your cigars. I suppose that I can get a cup of coffee at the market, and that will stimulate as much as one of your very inferior cabbage leaves." Saying this, I posted off for the market place. Now, just imagine my feelings when I got to the market. There wasn't a loaf man, nor a fruit man, nor a coffee stand in the quiet market, of this quiet city, on this very quiet Sunday.

I seldom drink, but desperation will lead to anything. I'll go to the hotel; I'll see the generous landlord, and I'll get a drink of—and water. I saw him. "Lord bless your soul, sir, couldn't think of opening the bar-room to-day; it would be in direct violation of the thirty-ninth ordinance, prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday."

Met a friend, told the state of my feelings. He knew of a place round the corner—round an alley—round a house—where a fellow sold beer for the day; went to the place; saw every door closed; went to the rear and found a back door open; went in; found lawyers, Dutchmen, doctors—room full and larger plenty; sat down to a side-table; forgave the Town Council, and called for two glasses. "Don't sell lager here on Sunday, sir. The city law is against it." "Well, sir, you will be so kind as to tell me how all these gentlemen get it?" "O, they take dinner, sir." "Well, how much for a dinner?" "One dime, sir." "I'll take a look—won't you send for dinner; set down at the long table; heard a fellow call for mother mug of soup; saw the waiter hand him a mug of beer; had to eat something before we could get anything to drink; tried a piece of cheese—horrid stuff; I called for soup, and at last got two mugs of that article, made from hops and barley; went home; threw myself on the bed; fell asleep; had nightmare; thought I was about to be taken up for disregarding the seventy-fourth ordinance, entailing an ordinance to prevent all persons from eating, sleeping, thinking, talking or doing anything on Sunday; woke up; didn't even ask the landlord for supper; knew it would be in violation of the seventy-fifth ordinance, which provides against eating supper on Sunday night."

## The South Carolinians.

The Charleston correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says this deserved compliment to the noble South Carolinians:

"Let the fanatic and heartless say what they may, history will record the course of this gallant little State as belonging to the best days of real heroism. Burke was wrong. The age of chivalry is not gone. Alone, poised upon her own sense of duty, a handful of men and women rose up, braving any obloquy and hostility, and resolving with perfect unanimity to perish or assert their sacred rights and honor. What treasures have been expected—what tears shed by mothers and wives—what hardships undergone by youths reared up delicately and in alliance with ease and comfort, and in the smile cheerful endurance of exposure, toil, drudgery, and privation are still witnessed. As an example, rank this little incident, which I had from an officer high in command. Col. wishing to visit the city, five of his soldiers immediately volunteered and went themselves lustily to the cars. The day was hot; the distance perhaps ten miles. The cars were young gentlemen of the most distinguished families—young Rutledge, young Middleton, young Hazen, young Pinkney, young Haynes—all themselves wealthy, highly refined—but rushing to the tent and all the hardships of the field, and all the perils of battle, when their State had engaged in a struggle for her interests and her dignity. Can even Mr. Sumner wish that such men should be slaughtered by the mere mercenaries who compose most of the file in the American army? One such citizen soldier would be too costly a purchase for any pile of bricks and mortar of artillery in the world. Much more for a fort that can be of no sort of use to the Government at Washington, which must belong to the State from whose waters it emerged."

THE DUEL AT FORT MCCREE.—We have received what we believe to be a correct version of the late difficulty and duel at Fort McCree, Florida, between St. Clair Morgan, the young South Carolinian, and Mr. Storrs, the young Middleman, late a midshipman, U. S. N. It seems that on the night of the duel the young men with a number of comrades were off in a boat on a reconnoitering party near Fort Pickens. Morgan, full of reckless daring, proposed that they should land just under the walls of Pickens to make what discoveries they could; but Storrs objected, saying that it would expose them to almost certain capture, and the majority of the party sided with him. But Morgan, hot-tempered and impatient, reproached Storrs with cowardice. A few words passed between them and the boat put back to the main land. When they had disembarked, Storrs said to Morgan that he had intimated a doubt of his courage, and as they had rifles, and the moon was shining brightly, he could prove it.

Morgan responded to this proposition with alacrity. Twenty steps were paced off, and at the first fire Morgan fell dangerously wounded, the heavy ball of the Sharps' rifle having entered his right arm and ranged through and out of the back part of the thigh. An unfortunate affair, indeed, between two brave young men.—*Mobile Ad.*

Some of those who were a month ago, loud in declaring that the Crittenden compromise was the least that Kentucky would be satisfied with, in her demands of the North are now favoring the policy of the abolition Journal, and abandon the compromise, and thus give up all hope of reconstructing the Union, because, as the Journal says, the compromise is "extremely obnoxious to the North." What will the world say of their honesty, after declaring it was the least they would take, and now finding that they cannot get these least of rights in the Union, are willing to give up all claims upon fanaticism, and quietly acquiesce in Lincoln's policy? Every county in Kentucky indorsed and affirmed the Crittenden compromise. We will now see what it is that really meant what they said, and are determined to "maintain their rights in the Union."—*Newcastle Democrat.*

John T. Edgar, of Tenn., (son of the late Rev. Dr. Edgar) has been appointed Consul to St. Thomas.

Parson Brownlow has announced himself a candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS.

## EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY  
KEENON & GIBBONS,  
DEALERS IN

## BOOKS & STATIONERY.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,  
SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

febs25 wdt-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

## HATS! HATS!!

A SUPERIOR LOT OF—

FRENCH HATS,

FINE SILK HATS,

FINE CASSIMERE HATS,

FINE SOFT FELT HATS,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE AT

S. C. BULL'S.

P. S. The above, with many other styles, are offered, with the assurance that no stock of Hats can be found in the city more attractive, either in Style or Price.

mar23 1m

## Telegraphic.

From and after this date, all dispatches must be paid for before delivery, as the Operator is compelled to account to the Treasurer of the company in cash at the end of each month.

mar7 t-wlm J. D. WEENIS, Operator.

## A. CONERY, SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery.

Call and see them, and you will find Prices to suit the times.

J. P. Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery repaired.

jan 17 wdt-wtf

## Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & CO., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

Feb. 19, 1861. W. H. KEENE, L. HENSLEY.

## THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

## TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOSEPH MOSES, (Late L. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. MILLS.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents, oct16 wdt-wtf

## STOP! STOP! STOP!

HALF & HARRIS keep the United States, foreign, and English, stop there.

When you go to Louisville stop there.

febs 1y

## W. H. KEENE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS, WINES, AND CIGARS.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets, Frankfort, Kentucky.

## OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received a supply of those celebrated "L'Espresso" and "Compania."

## Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and every thing in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

## Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c., &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

Only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as heretofore, preferring Cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me.

mar2 wdt-wtf W. H. KEENE.

## STOP! FISHERMEN, STOP!

AT

KEENON & GIBBONS,

Main street, and supply yourselves with a

Superior Article

OF

FISHING TACKLE,

at prices to suit the times.

mar16 1m

## LESLIE COMBS.

Cincinnati and Kentucky River Packet,

BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE TRADE.

GEORGE STIVERS, Master.

LEAVES Cincinnati on Mondays at 4 P. M. for Frankfort and Monday's Landing, and for Louisville and Cozart's landings on Thursday at 4 P. M.

Returning, leaves Frankfort, Wednesday and Sunday at 4 o'clock A. M. For Freight or passage apply on board or to John R. Graham, Agent at Frankfort. Common call copy.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. HARRIS as a candidate for Presiding Judge of Franklin county. mar22 te

We are authorized to announce J. CARTER COLEMAN as a candidate for county Judge. mar19 te

JOHN M. HARRIS, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having expressed his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce S. D. MORRIS as a candidate to supply the vacancy. mar14 te

We are authorized to announce W. D.



FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. McD. ABBETT, of Methodist Church South.

## RESOLUTION.

M. CHAMBERS offered a resolution limiting speeches to 10 minutes, except upon resolutions concerning the navigation of the Mississippi river.

Mr. PRALL proposed to add the report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. MAISHALL demanded the previous question, which was ordered upon a call of the yeas and nays.

The question then recurring upon the amendment proposed by Mr. PRALL, the yeas and nays were taken, and the amendment was rejected.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

An act to amend the charters of the banks of Kentucky.

Mr. ANDREWS moved to lay the bill on the table. The yeas and nays being taken thereon, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chambers, Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Irwin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillem, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

Mr. PRALL moved to strike out the 10th section which reads as follows:

That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Chambers, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Irwin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillem, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

An amendment allowing the banks to accept any or all of the provisions of the bill, was rejected.

Mr. WALKER moved to strike out the 7th section. Rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS demanded the previous question, which was ordered.

The bill then passed by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillem, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Irwin, Marshall, Simpson, and Taylor—11.

So the bill passed.

The following is the bill:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the banks of issue in the State of Kentucky, on the 15th day of April, 1861, to re-issue, in bank notes of denominations not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, the sum of two millions of dollars, redeemable in gold or silver at the expiration of two years from the date of such re-issue; the amount aforesaid to be issued by the following named banks, in proportion to the capital stock actually taken and paid in, viz: The Commercial Bank, the Southern Bank, the People's Bank, the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, the Farmers' Bank, the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Ashland.

§ 2. That the re-issue aforesaid shall be duly made known and designated by writing or stamping on the face of each bank note re-issued; this, on the 15th day of April, 1861, and counter-signed by the cashier of such bank.

§ 3. That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid banks, within three months after the 15th day of April, 1861, to loan to the citizens of each of the ten Congressional districts, upon new accommodations, in sums of not more than one thousand dollars to each individual applicant, to be paid in calls of not more than ten per cent. upon the original amount loaned for the first two hundred and twenty days said loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent. for each and every hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount not less than two hundred thousand dollars to each of the Congressional districts in the State of Kentucky; Provided, That if there should not be suitable and satisfactory applications for the amount to which any district may be entitled before the 15th day of July next, then the said banks may lend in larger sums than one thousand dollars; And provided further, That if said banks fail to make the loans herein provided for within the time stated, for the want of proper and satisfactory applications therefor, then the said banks shall have the benefits of the provisions of this act, in case they shall make the loans aforesaid to the amount named in the year 1861; Provided, That if any of the persons fail to renew at the time aforesaid, the banks aforesaid shall have the right to enforce the payment of all that such persons may owe such banks.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Ashland, to make the said loans in districts 1 and 2; and the Southern Bank and People's Bank, to make said loans in districts 3 and 4; to be distributed between the Commercial Bank, and Bank of Ashland, and the Southern Bank, and People's Bank, pro rata, according to the amount of capital stock; the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville to make said loans in 4, 5, and 7; the Farmers' Bank and Northern Bank to make said loans in districts 6, 8, and 10.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of said banks, in making loans herein provided for, to divide the sum going to each district among the several counties composing such district, in proportion to the number of voters in each county respectively, as near as may be; Provided, That there be not good and satisfactory applications from any county for the full amount for which such county is entitled within ninety days from the 15th day of April, 1861, then said banks may lend the remainder of the share of such county to citizens of other counties in the same district.

§ 6. That the re-issue provided for in this act, shall be conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to the State of Kentucky, and all debts now owing to, or debts hereafter made payable to, said banks, and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act; Provided, That the banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

§ 7. That it shall be optional with the banks herein mentioned, in the like of making loans, to provide for in sections one and two, to increase their circulation two million of dollars, in accordance with the terms and provisions of sections three, four, and five of this act; and if they shall so elect, and shall increase their circulation, it shall be

lawful for said banks to require all holders of their notes presenting the same for redemption to deposit the same, on a certificate of the cashier of such bank, thirty days before gold and silver shall be demanded in payment thereon. The circulation of two millions herein mentioned must be in addition to the circulation said banks had out on the first day of January, 1861.

§ 8. That the acceptance of the provisions of the seventh section of this act by the banks aforesaid, shall operate as a repeal of that portion of sections one and two of this act which provides for the re-issue of notes to the amount of two millions of dollars, redeemable at the expiration of two years.

§ 9. That it shall be the duty of the President and Directors of the banks aforesaid to make known to the Governor of this State, within thirty days from the date of this act, their acceptance of its provisions.

§ 10. That the Northern Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Kentucky, Bank of Louisville, Bank of Ashland, and Southern Bank, be, and they are hereby, allowed to issue notes of not less denomination than one dollar, anything in the acts restricting said banks to the contrary notwithstanding; but this section shall not be in force for a longer period than three years, nor unless the loans contemplated herein are made.

§ 11. This act to be in force from its passage.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations in relation to a Border State Convention.

The question being upon the adoption of the minority report as a substitute for the majority report.

Mr. CISELL moved to amend the substitute as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, in 1st sec., and insert—

That an election shall be held on the 1st Monday in June next, at all the election precincts in this State, to elect ten delegates to a convention of the border States, and such other slave States as may see proper to meet at Louisville, Ky., and said delegates shall be voted for and selected by the legally qualified voters of each Congressional district, in the same manner that Congressmen are now elected; and the same laws which apply to and regulate the mode of the election of Congressmen, by the qualified voters of each Congressional district, shall apply to and govern the election of said delegates.

The yeas and nays were taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Irwin, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillem, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—11.

So the amendment was rejected.

Various amendments were suggested and voted upon by yeas and nays and rejected.

The question was then taken upon the adoption of the amendment by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cissell, Cosby, Fisk, Gibson, Gillem, Glenn, Grundy, Haycraft, Jenkins, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, (Porter) Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davidson, DeHaven, Denny, Grover, Irwin, Johnson, Pennebaker, Pennelaker, Prall, Read, Rhea, Rousseau, Rust, Wait, Walker, Walton, and Whitaker—11.

So the bill passed.

The following is the bill:

§ 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That it shall and may be lawful for the banks of issue in the State of Kentucky, on the 15th day of April, 1861, to re-issue, in bank notes of denominations not less than one nor more than fifty dollars, the sum of two millions of dollars, redeemable in gold or silver at the expiration of two years from the date of such re-issue; the amount aforesaid to be issued by the following named banks, in proportion to the capital stock actually taken and paid in, viz: The Commercial Bank, the Southern Bank, the People's Bank, the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, the Farmers' Bank, the Northern Bank, and the Bank of Ashland.

§ 2. That the re-issue aforesaid shall be duly made known and designated by writing or stamping on the face of each bank note re-issued; this, on the 15th day of April, 1861, and counter-signed by the cashier of such bank.

§ 3. That it shall be the duty of the aforesaid banks, within three months after the 15th day of April, 1861, to loan to the citizens of each of the ten Congressional districts, upon new accommodations, in sums of not more than one thousand dollars to each individual applicant, to be paid in calls of not more than ten per cent. upon the original amount loaned for the first two hundred and twenty days said loan shall run, and not more than twenty per cent. for each and every hundred and twenty days it may afterwards run, an amount not less than two hundred thousand dollars to each of the Congressional districts in the State of Kentucky; Provided, That if there should not be suitable and satisfactory applications for the amount to which any district may be entitled before the 15th day of July next, then the said banks may lend in larger sums than one thousand dollars; And provided further, That if said banks fail to make the loans herein provided for within the time stated, for the want of proper and satisfactory applications therefor, then the said banks shall have the benefits of the provisions of this act, in case they shall make the loans aforesaid to the amount named in the year 1861; Provided, That if any of the persons fail to renew at the time aforesaid, the banks aforesaid shall have the right to enforce the payment of all that such persons may owe such banks.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the Commercial Bank, and the Bank of Ashland, to make the said loans in districts 1 and 2; and the Southern Bank and People's Bank, to make said loans in districts 3 and 4; to be distributed between the Commercial Bank, and Bank of Ashland, and the Southern Bank, and People's Bank, pro rata, according to the amount of capital stock; the Bank of Kentucky and Bank of Louisville to make said loans in 4, 5, and 7; the Farmers' Bank and Northern Bank to make said loans in districts 6, 8, and 10.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of said banks, in making loans herein provided for, to divide the sum going to each district among the several counties composing such district, in proportion to the number of voters in each county respectively, as near as may be; Provided, That there be not good and satisfactory applications from any county for the full amount for which such county is entitled within ninety days from the 15th day of April, 1861, then said banks may lend the remainder of the share of such county to citizens of other counties in the same district.

§ 6. That the re-issue provided for in this act, shall be conformable thereto, shall be taken and received in payment and discharge of all dues and demands to the State of Kentucky, and all debts now owing to, or debts hereafter made payable to, said banks, and shall be taken on deposit by the banks accepting this act; Provided, That the banks shall not be required to pay any other kind of funds than those deposited.

§ 7. That it shall be optional with the banks herein mentioned, in the like of making loans, to provide for in sections one and two, to increase their circulation two million of dollars, in accordance with the terms and provisions of sections three, four, and five of this act; and if they shall so elect, and shall increase their circulation, it shall be

§ 8. That this act shall take effect from its passage.

The bill, as amended, was then passed.

And then the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock P. M.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

## ORDERS OF THE DAY.

A. H. R. bill to present judges of quarterly courts, from practicing law in their own courts—one H. R. amendment concurred in.

A bill concerning the counties of Carter, Lawrence, Boyd, Greenup, and Ohio, with an amendment suspending all the courts of the State until January 1st, 1862.

Various counties were exempted out of the general provisions of the bill, and the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolutions in regard to the navigation of the Mississippi river.

The question being upon the substitute offered by Mr. CISELL.

Mr. JOHNSON discussed the Senate with an interesting discussion in favor of the amendment.

On motion, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

And then the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

W. D. ROBERTSON, Reporter.

FRIDAY, March 29, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

## COMMUNICATION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from a young lady in relation to the publication of a work entitled "Cotton is King," which was referred to Committee on the Library.

## BILL.

Mr. LYNE—A bill for the benefit of N. G. Stanley. Passed.

## PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. H. H. SMITH, M. J. COOK, ABELL, BROWN, BURMAN, and EWING, and appropriately referred.

## BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. H. H. SMITH—A bill to authorize the county judge of the county of Webster to change a state road in said county. Passed.

Mr. H. H. SMITH—A bill to incorporate the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Passed.

Mr. IRELAND—A bill in relation to roads and bridges in Greenup county. Passed.

Same—A bill in relation to the town of Greenupburg. Passed.

Mr. LYNN—A bill in relation to school district No. —, in Trigg county. Passed.

Mr. LANNOM—A bill changing the time of holding the equity and criminal courts of Hickman and Fulton counties. Passed.

## SPECIAL ORDER.

The House then took up the bill to suspend the holding of the several courts of this Commonwealth, for a limited time.

[The bill prohibits the holding of the spring and summer terms of all courts for the trial of civil cases, and all cases shall stand for trial at the fall term; and all bonds, recognizances, &c., are returnable at the fall term; where spring terms of courts have been held no fall term shall be held for the trial of civil cases; judges, &c., may issue attachments, restraining orders, &c., against absconding and fraudulent debtors, absent defendants, &c.; judges of equity and criminal courts to hold their courts as now provided by law.]

Mr. RODMAN moved to exclude from the provisions of the bill the counties of McCracken, Franklin, Woodford, Garrard, Jefferson, Fayette, Madison, Clarke, Lewis, Boyle, Jessamine, Fleming, Lincoln, Daviess, Harro, Grant, Spencer, Pike, and Powell. When

Mr. FINN moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table. Rejected—yeas 44, nays 16.

Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the passage of the bill on the ground that it was unconstitutional to grant exclusive privileges to particular counties.

Mr. BECKNER was opposed to the bill, because he thought it favored speculators to the prejudice of farmers, mechanics, and laborers.

Mr. MACHEN advocated the passage of the bill. He thought the farmers, mechanics, and laborers would be materially benefited by the operations of the bill. They are those who are asking for the passage of such a measure, and he hoped the relief would be granted.

Mr. SNEED moved the previous question. Sustained.

Mr. RODMAN's amendment was then rejected—yeas 36, nays 54.

The bill was then passed by the following vote—yeas 48, nays 44.

## COMMUNICATION.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Auditor in response to a resolution in relation to money paid to pro tem judges in the 1st Judicial district for the past three years.

## SPECIAL ORDERS.

A bill for the benefit of the proprietors and lessees of the Mounmouth Cave.

Mr. GOODLOE moved to strike out the first section of the bill in relation to billiard tables and bowling allies. Adopted—yeas 52, nays 27.

And the bill, as amended, was then passed.

A bill for the benefit of Juno B. Pearce. Rejected.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RELATIONS.

The House then took up for consideration the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Federal Relations.

[They have heretofore been reported in the proceedings of this House.]

Mr. MACHEN moved for a call of the roll. Adopted.

Mr. MACHEN moved a call of the House. Withdrawn.

Mr. GOODLOE moved the previous question. Sustained. Yeas 48, nays 45.

The question was then upon the preamble and first resolutions of the majority report, which are as follows, viz:

WHEREAS, The following amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States, to wit:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress power to abolish or interfere within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

AND WHEREAS, Said proposed amendment, although it fails to secure to the slave States all the rights to which they are justly entitled, and therefore cannot be received or adopted, does remove one cause of apprehension, and evinces a disposition on the part of the people of the North to make some advances towards a reconciliation with their Southern brethren, and, and it is hoped will, lead in a spirit of concession and compromise to its final consummation; therefore,

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the aforesaid proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, ratified by this Legislature.

Mr. LEACH asked for a division of the question.

Upon the first resolution the vote stood thus—yeas 95, nays 2.

The second Resolution which read as follows viz:

2. Resolved, That the Governor of this State be, and he is hereby, directed to forward a copy of these resolutions, and the preamble thereto, to the President of the United States, with a request that he will communicate the same to Congress when it next convenes.

Which was adopted by the following vote: yeas 92, nays 1.

Mr. HODGE moved to strike out the preamble to the foregoing resolutions:

He objected to the wording of the preamble. He did not wish to commit Kentucky by its wording. He argued, that by the spirit of the United States Constitution, Congress had not, as stated in the preamble, proposed an amendment to the Constitution. He was of opinion that it required a majority of two thirds of Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution. The delegations from several States had retired from Congress, and the amendment was not proposed by a constitutional majority of that body. Therefore the declaration was not true in fact.

He also rejected the declaration that the proposed amendment "does remove one cause of apprehended danger." He did not believe the declaration—the Republican party never had claimed the right to interfere with slavery in the slave States. He therefore did not believe the proposition removed a cause of apprehended danger.

He did not believe that the proposed amendment to the Constitution evinced a "spirit of concession and compromise" by the Northern States. It was not true that it was a concession on their part. They do not claim the right, and had conceded nothing. He could not be induced to vote for an assertion which he knew to be untrue.

He entered into a powerful and elaborate argument to show that the Republican party, as expressed by their public speakers, their newspapers, and the appointments of Mr. Lincoln, did not possess a spirit of conciliation or compromise. They had not departed from their Chicago platform a single inch. Not one solitary act of the present administration was calculated to inspire hope that the North was inclined to listen to our appeals for the recognition of our just rights. The withdrawal of the Federal troops from Fort Sumter had been heralded over the country as a peace offering, when it is well known that that act resulted from dire necessity. Lincoln could neither reinforce, nor retain it.

When a distinguished politician was mentioned as likely to receive the appointment to the bench of the Supreme Court, a hope was indulged that the Administration was about to entertain a feeling of concession and compromise, but that hope was without foundation.

With these facts so glaring, he could not vote for the preamble. He wanted no preamble of any kind attached to the amendment to the Constitution.

We do not pretend to give more than a very meagre synopsis of the points Mr. Hodge made. His arguments conclusively demonstrated the improbability of adopting the obnoxious preamble, that, by a parliamentary movement, was forced on the consideration of the House, to the exclusion of the minority report of the committee. Before the conclusion of his speech, the hour of two o'clock having arrived, the Speaker pronounced the House adjourned.

## SENATE—EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution declaring that, in the opinion of the Senate, the true way to preserve the Union is to enforce the laws of the Union; that resistance to the enforcement, whether under the name of anti-secession or any other name, is disunion; and that it is the duty of the President to use all the means in his power to hold and protect the public property of the United States, and to enforce the laws thereof, as well in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, as within the other States of the Union.

Mr. Trumbull said he offered the resolution as an expression of the views he entertained. He desired to have it printed, and would be glad if he could have a vote upon it.

Mr. Bright—All on this side of the chamber will be glad to have a vote now.

Mr. Sumner moved that the Senate proceed with Executive business.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

On opening the doors, Messrs. Baker and Bright were appointed a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to adjourn.

Several Executive messages were received. The Senate again went into Executive session. Subsequently, a resolution involving \$6,000 or \$7,000 for the purchase of the annuals of Congress and Register of Debates, was discussed and postponed until December.

The President having no further communication to make, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The Senate today confirmed Carl Schurz, Minister to Spain; James Spike, Minister Resident at the Hague; Cassius M. Clay, Minister to Russia; R. M. Palmer, Minister to the Argentine Republic; J. E. Harvy, Minister to Portugal; G. A. Fogg, Minister to Switzerland; A. B. Dickenson, Minister to Nicaragua; E. Jordan, Solicitor of the Treasury; R. F. Isherwood, Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; George W. Lane, Judge of the Northern and Southern Districts of Ala.; Edmund C. Lamar, Attorney for Illinois; Herman Cox, Attorney and E. R. Glascock, Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee; J. L. Collins, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico.

Surveyors of Customs—J. O. Authorn, New Albany, Ind.; H. P. Cooper, Chattanooga; Thomas McElrath, Appraiser at New York.

The following Postmasters were confirmed: G. S. Scripps, Chicago; Charles Hall, Oskosh; A. P. Miller, Chillicothe; C. S. Pyle, Mt. Vernon; J. B. Bateman, Zanesville; W. F. Conly, Dayton; T. C. McEwin, Sandusky.

No action was taken on the proposition to submit the San Juan dispute to arbitration. The subject goes over till the next session.

Contrary to expectation, the President made no nomination to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Archibald, late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy, has received a dispatch from Mr. Mallory, offering him a similar position under the Confederate States, which was promptly declined.

No orders have been issued, or will be issued at present, to land troops at Fort Pickens, and statements to that effect are untrue.

## Foom Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 28.—Drafts drawn by the Cataract Bank, at Lockport, N. Y., on the Ocean Bank, New York, for \$7,000, were sold to bankers here yesterday. One party was arrested, and \$50,000 in the same kind of drafts were found in his trunk. Another party has gone West with \$40,000. The first drafts sold were intended to be paid in order that the parties might get their credit up, and it is believed that a grand fraud is contemplated.

Perry J. Moore, a well known citizen, was shot on yesterday morning, by a burglar, who entered the house for the purpose of robbery. Moore lies in a critical condition.

## Wanted.

A GOOD family maid servant, used to dining-room and house work. E. W. MORGAN, dec22 1-w4t

## Glad News for the Unfortunate!

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR

## DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CURES FROM ONE TO THREE DAYS

## CHEROKEE REMEDY!

An Unfailing Specific for all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and a General Alterative and Blood Purifier.

THIS "REMEDY" CURES WHEN ALL OTHER PREPARATIONS FAIL.



